

Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

TERMS, \$2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES.

BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 29, 1855.

VOL. XXIII, NO. 46.

Select Poetry.



From the True Flag.
ASK ME NOT TO SING.

BY CLARA AUGUSTA.

Oh, ask me not to sing to thee
That well remembered strain—
I would not wake those slumbering chords
To melody again;
Too long they've rested 'neath the damp
Of hope long since grown cold;
I would not call them back again
From Death's pale, icy fold;
For long ago, when all was bright,
One happiness grew dim,
One evening, in the twilight gray,
I sang that song to him.

Oh, ask me not—I cannot sing
That hallowed song to thee,
Though friendship's silken band connects
Thy noble heart to mine;
I love thee well, yet there's a fount
Within my breast that
That not a living hand can touch,
To bid its waters roll.
I gave thee all thou asked for—
A heart from earth's love free;
Then ask me not to love again
That buried harmony.

I do not weep—my heart is calm,
I'm not bowed down with care,
But still a blight hangs over all
My young hopes once so fair;
And thou alone hast power to make
My dark life bright again;
But ask me not to sing to thee
That well remembered strain;
And when my soul away is borne
O'er Death's tide, cold and grim,
Then, in the golden light of Heaven,
Thou sing that song to him.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN VIRGINIA.

An immense outpouring of the sturdy and indomitable Democracy of Virginia, took place at Fredericksburg, on the 13th inst., to celebrate the recent triumph of Democratic principles in that old Commonwealth. We wish we could transfer to our columns the entire report of the glorious Democratic celebration on that occasion, which fills the *Recorder*, of Monday. We are compelled to restrict ourselves to a few of the interesting items. An immense procession marched to Mr. C. S. Scott's beautiful Island, where some 800 persons sat down to a bountiful dinner, at which presided—Eustace Conway, President, assisted by a large number of Vice Presidents. Toasts were drunk, speeches made, and the utmost enthusiasm prevailed. We have room only for the following letters read at the dinner:

WASHINGTON, June 11, 1855.

Gentlemen:—I shall be constrained by official engagements, to deny myself the pleasure of participating in the proposed celebration of Fredericksburg, on the 13th inst., but I beg to present my hearty congratulations upon the late signal triumph of sound principles and manly sentiment of the Old Dominion.

Pre-eminently prominent as the sons of Virginia have been, from the commencement of the Revolution, for their consistent and patriotic devotion to the only principles upon which a government, constituted like ours, can be sustained, it may well be doubted whether they have ever achieved for themselves more distinguished honor than in the late election, or have ever rendered a higher service to this Union.

If political heresies and religious intolerance could have shaken and carried the strong hold of that party, upon the faithfulness, patriotism, intelligence and courage of which the country has been obliged mainly to rely in every period of serious danger, whether arising from foreign arms or domestic dissensions, it would have been the occasion, if not of discouragement, yet of profound regret and sorrow, to those who revere the constitution under which, as a nation, we have attained such amazing advancement and have realized socially results so unexampled in the history of the human race.

The proud elevation on which the Commonwealth of Virginia now stands is freely recognized and deservedly honored from one extremity of the Union to the other.

With my best wishes for a joyous gathering, worthy of such a State and such a triumph, you will please to accept my cordial thanks for your kind invitation.

I am, gentlemen, with high respect, your obliged fellow-citizen,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Messrs. Eustace Conway, J. G. Galleher, A. Phillips and S. G. Daniel, Committee.

SHERWOOD FOREST, June 10, 1855.

Gentlemen:—I have duly received your polite invitation, and regret I cannot be with you on the 13th inst. I nevertheless ask permission to mingle my congratulations with you, on the result of the late election. The triumph achieved, not only raises still higher in the esteem of us all, the noble and indomitable citizen selected as the leader for the great occasion, but entwines another bright wreath around the historic brow of our time-honored State.

After the lapse of more than half a century, she remains faithful and true in the advocacy of the great principles of civil and religious free-

dom, of which she was then the exponent. As she then led the way in the overthrow of the Alien law, so now she repels a more formidable assault upon humanity and justice. She has rolled back the tide of error and fanaticism, and augurs from her victory results auspicious to the perpetuation of our free and happy government. The great conservative Republican party, under the inspiration of her example, will heal their discontents, and, with the principles of 1798-9 inscribed unmistakably on their banners, will march to renewed triumphs. So may it be, for the sake of a Union which bestows incalculable benefit on all who live under it. Honor, then, to Henry A. Wise, our gallant and talented leader, and renewed love and veneration for Virginia, "the blessed mother of us all."

Accept, I pray you, individually and personally, assurances of my high respect and esteem.

JOHN TYLER.

ONANCOCK, Va., June 9, 1855.

Gentlemen:—In reply to yours of the 24 inst., received by the last mail, I regret to say it will be impossible for me to attend the celebration you propose on the 13th. I was absent from home five months, and was exhausted by the extraordinary labors of my canvass. God be praised that the State was saved by her liberty-loving Democracy, but it nearly cost me my life, and caused me very much to neglect my private and domestic affairs. I must remain here quietly the balance of the year with my children and Mrs. Wise, whose health requires my constant nursing.

Let me say, in brief, that however much we have cause of rejoicing in this victory, yet the Democracy must be more vigilant than ever. We must immediately reorganize, and to that end I hope the true friends of the party will consider of the best and earliest means of conferring together and having a guard set and kept upon certain interests of the State. Events are coming for which we should be watchful and prepared. I, therefore, repeat—be vigilant and reorganize.

I am, most truly, yours, &c.,

HENRY A. WISE.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1855.

Gentlemen:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 7th inst., in which you invite me to be present on the 13th inst., when "the Democratic party of this town (Fredericksburg) propose to celebrate the recent glorious victory of our party in this State."

The event you propose to celebrate is no ordinary triumph of one great political party over another. It is the triumph of a great party of sound principles over a secret order, whose chief apostles and master spirits, I fear, are Abolitionists, and whose principles, as far as known, are, in my opinion, in conflict with the spirit of the Constitution, and unfriendly to the Union. Many estimable and honorable men, I understand, have joined the order. Reason and calm reflection, it is hoped, will gradually persuade their withdrawal.

I heartily congratulate you on the brilliant victory achieved in your State. But who could have anticipated any other result in Virginia, where the flag of true political principles has never yet trailed in the dust.

It will not be in my power, gentlemen, to join you on this interesting occasion.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

A KNOW-NOTHING MEMBER OF CONGRESS "RELING AMERICANS"—THE WAY HE DOES IT!

"The New York Post" has a report of a trial in the Queen's court of Dr. Valk, K. N. member of Congress from the First District, for an assault and battery on the person of Mrs. Mary Penfold, an attractive looking lady of 25. The assault was alleged to consist in the plaintiff's kissing Mrs. Penfold without her consent, for which act of improper gallantry she knocked his hat off with a broom. The doctor hated Mr. Penfold's politics, but loved Mr. Penfold's wife. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, and the honorable Know-Nothing was taken—not to his lodge-room—but to prison, where he is to remain for six months. Before his trial came on the Know-Nothings made every effort to have the jury composed of members of the sworn order, but the council for the lady had a list of all their names in his pocket, (that had been furnished him by a gentleman who had been a member of, but had left the order,) and as fast as their names were proposed for the jury, he challenged them, and they were rejected. These conspirators were forced from the jury-box, and a fair trial was had, and the Know-Nothing member of Congress got his deserts. No doubt he is much better calculated for the penitentiary than he is for a seat in Congress. He and Hiss, the Know-Nothing member of Assembly in Massachusetts (who is also in prison), will no doubt receive a vote of thanks from all the lodges of their respective States for the bold and gallant manner in which they have attempted to teach Americans how "to rule America." They would make a strong team, and we would not be surprised to learn that the ticket of the K. N.'s in 1856, will be—for President JOSEPH HISS of Massachusetts; for Vice-President DR. VALK of New York. They have both become martyrs because of their principles, and their brothers should sympathize with them in their troubles.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE COUNCILS.—STEPHEN GIBBARD, a Catholic, in his will was so particular to exclude sectarianism from the College, that his will almost bordered on infidelity. J. R. CHANDLER, the first President of Directors, a man familiar with the affairs of the College from the beginning—eminently qualified for the place, is proscribed, for the only reason that he is a Catholic.

Why don't the Know-Nothings in Council refuse to use the legacy of a foreigner and Catholic to educate orphan children? We suppose the next move will be that the orphan children of deceased Catholics will be excluded.

Some fanatic has sent us a copy of the "Christian Advocate and Journal," the organ of the Methodist church, published in New York, containing a long editorial defence of Know-Nothingism. We have only to say that if the leaders of a church of Christ think they can propagate the free and enlightened gospel which our Saviour taught, by teaching hatred, ill will and proscription towards a class of Christians who can at least claim equal sincerity with themselves, perhaps they are doing God's service. If, by encouraging an interference with the rights of conscience, and doing all in their power to crush out every honorable incentive to patriotism among those who seek the shores of this country as an asylum against oppression, they can win the respect of mankind, "let them roll on." Or, if the taking of an oath the requirements of which compels its victim to lie and deceive, is in consonance with the duty of a Christian, our New York contemporary has proclaimed it none to soon.

There are, however, many good and true Methodists who cannot sanction this course, as warranted either by the example on teachings of the Great Head of the Church. Such, at least, are free from all responsibility, and if they are called upon to mourn the decline of a religion they regard dear as their life's blood, they can have the proud consolation of knowing they had neither part nor lot in it. Those that sow the wind may yet be called upon to reap the whirlwind.—*Allentown Democrat*.

ADMIRABLY SAID.

During the Rev. Dr. Tyng's intemperate speech upon temperance, a few evenings since, on the boards of the New York Metropolitan theatre, he called out the Rev. Drs. Spring and Vermilye, and "the noble Bethune," and wanted to know why they did not come up there, and bear their testimony in favor of the liquor law? Being similarly called out afterwards at a meeting of the Colonization Society, held in his own church, Dr. Bethune undertook to answer both of these appeals at once. His reply was a model one, and deserves to be stamped, in letters of gold, on the back of every pulpit bible in Christendom. He said:—

"I have naught to do with law and law-making, for the sufficient reason that I am a clergyman. My mission is not to fight—I am not sent to fight; for Christ has said, 'My Kingdom is not of this world, else would my servants fight.' My office is not with law, politics or the pulpit. I am not to enter into contention morally with my tongue, or physically with my fists, which last is much less commendable. My duty as minister forbids this. My duty never wars with the laws—it puts on that charity which springs from God and goes towards man. Let, then, the bethsards of the earth contend—let us preach the kingdom which is not of the earth."

Sleeves and Sauce.

The most stupid and ugliest fashions always last the longest. How many years the long dresses have swept the streets! For the last twelve months bonnets have been flying off the head, and so, probably, they will continue for twelve more. However, the bonnets are simply ridiculous. As to long dresses, there is something to be said for them. They are convenient to aged ladies. They enable them to enjoy, without attracting remark, the comfort of slippers and laced stockings and rollers for their old ancles. They render it possible for young ladies to wear bluchers and highlows, thereby avoiding damp feet, and to save washing, by making one pair of stockings last a week. So they will doubtless continue to be worn whilst the laws of fashion are dictated by a splayfooted beauty, or a lady troubled with bunions. But this kind of apology cannot be made for hanging sleeves. They are not only absurd, but inconvenient. They are always getting in the way, and in the sauce and the butter boat. Your wife cannot help you to a potato across the table, but she upsets her glass and breaks it with her dangling sleeve. It may be said that your wife has no business to help potatoes—that there ought to be footmen in attendance for that purpose. Certainly, or else she should not wear sleeves. But ladies must, of course, follow the height of fashion, whether suitable to their circumstances or not. Could not the leaders of fashion, then, in pity to their less opulent neighbors, devise and sanction a kind of sleeve suitable to life in a cottage—whether near a wood or elsewhere—to be called cottage sleeves, and to be worn by the genteel cottager-class without prejudice to their gentility.—*Punch*.

HORRIBLE AFFAIR—EFFECTS OF REM.—Our friend and correspondent, Mr. A. B. Wilkinson, of Cynthia, writes that on the 15th inst. Dr. M. P. Morgan, residing near the edge of Armstrong township, in this (Vanderburgh) County, came home about noon under the influence of liquor, and went up stairs to bed. His wife and children then went to a neighbors. In about half an hour some boys in a neighboring field discovered Dr. Morgan's house on fire, but before assistance could be rendered the house and contents were destroyed, Dr. Morgan being burned to death as he lay in his bed. On the following day his bones were gathered from the ruins. Our correspondent says:

"It was the most awful sight my eyes ever beheld to see his charred bones and liver and entrails and heart burnt to crisp like cinder. The deceased was about sixty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. When sober he was a good Physician, a kind friend and an estimable citizen. His widow is a daughter of A. W. Douglas, of Gibson County, who will take care of her.—*Evansville (Ind.) Journal*, May 31st.

THE CHOLERA.—During the week ending the 10th instant there were two hundred and one cholera deaths at New Orleans, being seventy-five less than for the previous week. Now that the city has been visited by fine rains, the hope is indulged that the disease will rapidly abate.

The *Bulletin* says it has not heard of a single case where cistern water has been uninterruptedly used. At Natchez, Mississippi, on the 1st instant, Dr. Smith, Major Enos, and William Phillips, died of cholera; and about a dozen slaves fell victims to the same disease during the latter part of May. Mr. Phillips, one of the victims, was seized while riding out, and was found by the road side in a hopeless state. No new cases reported since the 1st inst.

Speech of Hon. Jas. Buchanan.

We publish below the Speech of our Minister at London, Hon. James Buchanan, delivered at the Royal Literary Fund Dinner, London, on Tuesday, May 22d. The Lord Bishop of London being in the Chair, in the course of the evening, proposed the following Toast:

"The Literature and Science of the United States."

Mr. Buchanan being called upon to respond, did so, in the following admirable remarks, which we extract from the *London Globe*.—They are not less patriotically American than universally philanthropic in sentiment:

My Lord, My Lords and Gentlemen—I esteem it a privilege to be invited to respond to this sentiment in favor of the literature and science of my country. The applause with which it has been greeted by the present distinguished company proves that it was no unmeaning compliment, but has proceeded from the heart. I am proud of the advance which my countrymen have made in literature and science, and am equally proud that this has been justly appreciated by a British audience of such high authority on questions of literature and science, that there can be no appeal from its decision to any higher tribunal.

The time was when the question might have been justly asked in this country,—Who reads an American book? That time has passed away, and, judging by my own intercourse with English society, it might with equal justice be asked, who has not read an American book? I find that everywhere throughout the United Kingdom, the works of American authors are now published and circulated. These, however, bear but a comparatively small proportion to the number and variety of works of distinguished British authors, living and dead, published and circulated throughout the United States. In little more than half a century from the present hour, with the blessing of God, these works will be read and admired, will influence the life and the conduct and the destiny of a hundred millions of intelligent Americans between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, speaking the same language with your-voices. What a bond of union must this prove to be between the kindred nations.

It must not be inferred, that although proud of approbation, we estimate our attainments in literature and science beyond their proper value. We freely admit that ours is nothing more than the early promise of a healthy and vigorous youth; but we live in the confident hope that our maturity will more than justify this promise.

We have but fairly commenced the task, but as we aim at excellence in literature and science, we shall never relax our efforts until, if possible, we may attain a place in the temple of fame on the same proud eminence with yourselves. "We will try!"—Yes, we will try. This has become a motto of our country. We have many reasons for believing that we shall prove successful. Among the principal of these is the undoubted fact that literature and science occupy that exalted position in the opinion of our countrymen to which they are so justly entitled. This is well calculated to give an impulse to ambition. There is no class amongst us who stand higher—no, not one—than the class of eminent authors. For the truth of this assertion, I think I might with confidence appeal to the experience of gentlemen now present. Such men are everywhere received in the United States as public benefactors.

The republic of letters is a universal republic, and embraces within its limits all civilized nations. Several of its most distinguished representatives are now within the sound of my voice, and the educated people of all nations are their constituents and judges. These true representatives of the progress of civilization may fail to receive justice from their contemporaries—they may be too far in advance of their own age to be appreciated; but posterity never fails to do them justice. Whilst the generation of politicians, and with rare exceptions, even of statesmen, pass away with the events with which they have been identified and are forgotten, such names as those of Shakespeare, and Milton, and Locke, and Newton, flourish in immortal youth, and their works will constitute the improvement and delight of all generations.

On the other side of the Atlantic, such names, not to specify those of living authors, are as familiar as household words, not only among the learned, but among the masses of the people. These by the blessing of heaven, have generally received a common school education, and are able to read and to relish the standard works of your best authors.

I delight in the reflection and the hope that the literary and scientific men of Great Britain and the United States will constitute a perpetual bond of peace and friendship between the people of the two countries. Your men of this class belong to us, as our men of the same class belong to you. We have each a common property in both. They cannot fail to exercise a mutual and most happy influence on the two nations. It has been the misfortune of both, that almost ever since the American revolution, there has been a succession of disturbing questions between the two governments. The irritation arising from these can always be allayed, and the unhappy consequences may, I trust, always be averted by the production

and common sympathy of the men at the head of the republic of letters. May the time never arrive when these men shall be arrayed against each other! The consequences might then be disastrous.

Before resuming my seat, I must, in order to gratify my own feelings, express an unqualified approbation of the Literary Fund Society and its most praiseworthy object. It does not confine the relief it bestows to British authors alone, but, in a spirit of genuine liberality, extends its benefits to those of other nations. Genius, as has been justly observed, is always sensitive; and, therefore, the bounty of the Society is distributed in the most secret and delicate manner, so that the feelings of those who receive it are spared from public observation. May this Society be always prosperous, and may it always be provided with the means of extending its blessings and its benefits to a class of men to whom mankind are so greatly indebted.

From the *Troy Times*, June 19.

Sentence of Henrietta Robinson—the "Veiled Murderess."

This afternoon, at ten minutes past three o'clock, Mrs. Henrietta Robinson was brought into court by Sheriff Price, to receive the sentence of the law.

The fact that the prisoner was to be sentenced this afternoon had been somewhat noised about town, and in consequence, a large crowd had collected before the opening of the court.

Mrs. Robinson entered the court room with a firm, brightly step, laughing and conversing with the Sheriff, and taking her seat by the side of her counsel, Mr. Pierson, she said composedly—"How do you do, Mr. Pierson?"

The District Attorney, Mr. Bingham, rose and said:

"May it please the Court, I have a motion to make in the matter of Henrietta Robinson, who stands convicted of the murder of Timothy Lanagan. I am informed that the prisoner is now in the Court room, and if it may please the Court, I move that the sentence of the law now be passed upon her."

Mr. Pierson remarked that he had now nothing to say against the passing of sentence. He had done for his client all that lay in his power. He considered that she was unjustly condemned, but the Supreme Court had adjudged otherwise, and ordered this Court to pass sentence upon her. He could do nothing further for her. He begged leave to inquire what disposition had been made of the motion of the District Attorney, made on Saturday last, to amend the record?

The Court replied that although no order had been entered, he had concluded to grant the motion of the District Attorney, in the manner desired by Mr. Pierson—striking out Sheriff Price's affidavit with the other matter.

Mr. Pierson then desired that the court should correct a slight clerical error which had been made in the affidavit—it having been dated the 24th of June, instead of May.

The court informed Mr. Pierson that the error should be corrected.

Mr. Pierson—I have nothing further to say against the passing of sentence. I have exhausted all my power to save this poor woman. I considered she should have had a new trial, but the Supreme Court thought otherwise. I have done all in my power to avert her sentence, without hope of fee or reward of any kind.

The Court—Officers will see that the spectators are seated.

After the confusion which was caused in obeying this order had subsided, Judge Harris said:

Mrs. Robinson, have you any objections to removing your veil?

Mrs. Robinson threw her veil over her bonnet, laughing and conversing meanwhile.

The Court—It is my duty to inform you that the Supreme Court of Albany has denied the application of your counsel for a new trial in your case, and has ordered this court to proceed to pass the sentence upon you. Have you anything to say before that sentence is passed?

Mrs. Robinson—Yes I have much to say, but I know I should be interrupted.

The Court—You have been convicted of the wilful murder of Timothy Lanagan.

Mrs. Robinson—Yes, but it was upon false evidence. You have all conspired against me. Shame, Judge, shame!

The Court—The law has proceeded with a slow but steady step to judgment. You have proceeded through its every phase until you have arrived at this condition. You have lost all. To you life is lost—character is gone—Mrs. Robinson—No, no—not all.

If I thought you would listen to me—but I know you would not—I would advise you to abandon this struggle with the world; I would advise you to throw off this feigned insanity, and prepare to meet, with true womanly resignation, the fate which awaits you. Everything is lost to you. Life to you is not worth possessing. Honor and virtue are lost.

Mrs. Robinson—Don't trouble yourself about that, Judge.

I am aware that you would listen to nothing from me. I shall, therefore, without further remark, proceed to pass sentence upon you.

THE SENTENCE.

The sentence of the Court is, that you, Henrietta Robinson, be detained in the county prison until the third day of August next, and that on that day, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and two in the afternoon, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may God in his infinite mercy save your soul.

Mrs. Robinson—You had better pray for your own soul, sir.

Mrs. Robinson then arose, and was about to say something to the court, when Mr. Pierson desired her to remain quiet.

Mrs. Robinson—Why should I remain quiet? What for? I am the victim of a political con-

spiracy which is calculated to crush an innocent woman. All have deserted me. M. I. Townsend has deserted me. Sheriff Price is a shameless, heartless—

Mr. Pierson—Be quiet.

The prisoner still kept up a conversation with Mr. Pierson, which we were unable to hear, merely distinguishing the name of John C. Mather. The audience at this point became greatly excited. The greatest confusion prevailed.

The Court—It is particularly desirable that the audience should remain seated. It is to be hoped that no one will follow the prisoner to the carriage. The Sheriff will remove her.

Sheriff Price here asked Mrs. Robinson to accompany him. She turned and looked sharply for a moment—then, drawing her veil over her face, and pointing her finger at Judge Harris, exclaimed, solemnly:

"Judge Harris, may the Judge of Judges be your Judge."

The prisoner was then conducted from the court room, her face being again covered by the mysterious blue veil. She was, despite the request of the court, followed to the jail by quite a large number of spectators.

From the *Evansville (Ind.) Journal*, June 4.

Mob Law in Indiana.

A short time since we published the fact that a large body of ruffians of Clay and Vigo counties had cut away the bank of the Birch Creek reservoir, and that they threatened dire vengeance on those who should attempt to repair the breach. The Governor issued a proclamation, which we published, offering rewards for the perpetrators of the outrage. The scoundrels sent a formal notice to the resident trustee at Terre Haute that, if an attempt was made to repair the canal, it would be at the risk of the lives of the men sent, and that the canal would be cut away for a long distance in the neighborhood of the reservoir. Notwithstanding these threats, a State boat was sent to the reservoir last Tuesday, with twenty armed laborers, under charge of Mr. Higgins. They worked all Tuesday without interruption.

Wednesday night the canal bank was cut away on Summit Level, eighteen miles below Terre Haute; and boats on the level coming down, at once made their way back to Terre Haute with much difficulty. The aqueducts over Birch Creek, near the reservoir, as was that part of the canal cut away, was burnt down the same night, a guard of the poor deluded scoundrels standing by to prevent interruption during the fire. It was also understood they intended to cut away the old reservoir, on the opposite side of the canal to the other, and perform other acts of villany. As an exhibition of their contempt for the Governor and his proclamation, they stuck up a notice offering a high reward for the Governor's head.

On Tuesday night the boat was surrounded by men with blackened faces, who, during the night, kept continual firing of guns about the boat. These ruffians held a meeting about a mile from the boat during Tuesday night, and drew up a statement of their complaints, and resolutions of a threatening nature. In the morning a copy of these was found stuck upon the boat, with a warning that the laborers would be allowed seven hours to take away the earth they had replaced in the reservoir bank, and one hour after that to leave, and that the canal would be cut away and the Birch Creek Aqueduct burnt the following night. The laborers, who had been during the whole night expecting an attack, took the seven hours for at once making tracks from the neighborhood, instead of undoing their work of the day previous.

It was reported at Terre Haute, Friday morning, that this mob had destroyed the two locks at the junction. They left written notices at the doors of persons in their neighborhood, who regarded their acts with disapproval, that if they gave any information as to the perpetrators of these cowardly acts, or had any thing to say on the subject, they would be at once taken out and lynched. It was reported at Terre Haute, that the owner of a mill in this neighborhood had, for some of his language of disapproval, been severely lynched by scourging, and was told that if he interfered any further his mill would be burnt to the ground. A number of coal boats were left high and dry.

THE EARTHQUAKE AT BROUSA, TURKEY.—

The Rev. C. N. Righter, at Constantinople, writes to the New York Observer:

"From Brousa we have the most frightful details of the recent earthquake. Shocks continued all night, and the inhabitants fled from their houses to take refuge in tents. The greater part of the buildings that withstood the first earthquake were destroyed by this. Fire broke out in four districts, and four hundred and fifty victims perished. The shocks are still repeated every hour, with more or less violence. The whole city (numbering 100,000) is deserted. The fountains of drinking water have been cut off, and heated water is flowing in the streets. Mount Olympus, near by, gives forth a hissing noise, and at intervals fearful explosion like the sound of many thunders. The ancient tombs of the Sultans, on the mountain side, have been rent assunder and precipitated below. The house of Abdel Kader, French prisoner of war, has been destroyed, and he, in great dejection, is encamped under a tent upon the plain. All the European population and many of the Protestant Armenians have fled to Constantinople. The poor who have no means of escape are in great distress. The Sultan has generously given 500,000 piastres, or \$15,000, for their relief, and despatched several steamers to convey them to the Capital. Mussulmen, Christians, and Jews are alike taken on board the imperial steamers.

"Thus this most beautiful and flourishing city of the Turkish Empire is now a scene of utter desolation and distress."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, June 29, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

The annual examination of the classes of the Bedford Academy and Female Seminary will commence on Thursday morning, June 28, at 9 o'clock, and continue until Friday evening.

The Academic Exhibition will take place on the evening of the 4th of July at 7 o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church. An address will be delivered on Thursday evening the 5th of July, at 8 o'clock, by Rev. Joseph Clark, of Chambersburg.

The Principal of the Academy respectfully invites the patrons and friends of the Institution, and the public generally, to be present at the closing exercises of the Academy.

WM. W. CAMPBELL.

BEDFORD RIFLEMEN.

Capt. JOHN ALSDIP tendered his resignation as Captain of this Company on last Thursday, in consequence of his business arrangements being such as to prevent him from giving the command the necessary attention. He was a great favorite with the company, and they parted with him with much reluctance.

An election was held on the same day to supply the vacancy, which resulted in the choice of Lieut. A. J. SANSOM—a selection well calculated to give strength and efficiency to the corps. Capt. Sansom is young, active, and energetic, and possesses the requisites to make a good and popular officer. He gave the command at the last parade with a clear and distinct voice, and in a manner calculated to inspire confidence and respect. We presume there will be a full turn out on the 4th, when they intend to have a public dinner in the woods. We hope they may have a pleasant time. They expect to be joined by a company about to be organized in Cumberland Valley.

Gen. JOHN W. GEARY sold the "St. Nicholas Hotel," in Cumberland, on the 15th inst. to Messrs. J. T. Edwards and G. A. C. B. Thuston, for the sum of \$16,000. This was all he sold of the large amount of property tendered. The General expects to visit the Bedford Springs in a week or two.

FOUR HORSE COACHES.

Four-horse Post Coaches commenced running between Bedford and Hollidaysburg on last Monday. The first return stage brought 14 passengers, evidently a good beginning. The line is owned by Maj. S. DAVIS, of Bedford, and Col. Wm. K. PIERCE, of Hollidaysburg, gentlemen well calculated for the enterprise.

A large number of visitors are expected at the springs in the course of a few days, and the indications are, that our place will soon be thronged with strangers.

We are indebted to Rev. J. T. TOMLIN, Principal of the Cassville Seminary, for an "Essay on Woman," written by Mr. THOS. R. VICKROY, a graduate of this office, and at present a student in the thriving Institution above named. Satisfied that it will be read with general interest, we will publish it next week. It is well written, and indicates talent of no ordinary character.

THE LIQUOR LAW.

No important law has ever been passed, since the organization of our Government, that did not find support from the friends of the Administration in power, except the anti-liquor law passed by the Know Nothing Legislature of Pennsylvania last winter—which does not seem to find a single advocate in the Commonwealth! Even the K. N. Whig papers are forced to remain silent, so infamous is the measure in all its provisions—and yet the Bill is the bantling of a know-nothing Legislature, was voted for by FR. JORDAN, representing a District which had given a large majority against a Prohibitory Liquor Law, and was approved and signed by a K. N. Governor, exhibiting a degree of contempt for public opinion unparalleled in the history of Legislation. When this measure came before the Senate it met the determined opposition of every DEMOCRAT in that body not tainted with Know Nothingism, and only passed by ONE VOTE—so that Mr. Jordan, in utter defiance of the expressed will of his constituents, is entitled to the honor of carrying the JUG act through the Legislature, by which the tax-payers will be deprived of a revenue of about \$200,000 annually, and drunkards manufactured by wholesale. Under this law a dealer in liquors dare not sell less than a quart, and is prohibited from allowing the purchaser to take a drink in his house or on the premises—so that a man who drinks at all will be compelled, under this dirty act, to buy a large quantity and take it home where he can learn his children how to become rum-suckers!

This is Know Nothingism exemplified, and if the Farmers and Tax-payers of the country want more of it, then it is their duty to aid in building up midnight oath-bound Lodges to regulate the business of the Commonwealth, and with them be the responsibility. We have not failed to warn the people of their danger. The Democratic Party is their only refuge.

HOPWELL COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—This Company has its field of operations in Bedford county, at the proposed termination of the Broad Top Railroad. The location for iron manufacturing purposes cannot be surpassed. The following gentlemen were recently elected directors for the present year:—Henry K. Strong, Andrew J. Jones, John McCanles, Samuel J. Christian, R. B. Coggeshall, A. S. Gillett, Stephen Miller, David J. Unger, and Andrew Mehaffy.

The people of Boston seem to have a proper appreciation of the late K. N. Legislature of Mass. At a meeting held in Faneuil Hall last week, the subjoined resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Legislature of 1855 stands without a parallel in its shame. Its inconsistencies are glaring, its hypocrisy manifest, its immoralities gross, while folly and stupidity seemed to be the presiding genius of many of its acts and enactments, so that, while the intention is manifest, there is no moral power in their laws to injure the character of those at whom the blow is aimed."

THE DEMOCRATIC CREED.

The Cleveland Plaindealer says: The Cardinal principles of the Democratic party and its distinctive characteristics, are well set forth in the following "confession of faith." They contrast proudly with the narrow, illiberal, bigoted tenets of our political opponents. Reader, peruse them, and see if there is anything from which you dissent. They were the doctrines of our Revolutionary fathers, and are generally incorporated into our Federal Constitution.

1. Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political.
2. Peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations; entangling alliances with none.
3. The rights of States and territories to administer their own domestic affairs.
4. Freedom and equality, the sovereignty of the People, and the right of the majority to rule when constitutionally expressed.
5. Economy in the public expenditures, and a sacred preservation of public faith.
6. Freedom of Religion, freedom of the press, and a general diffusion of information.
7. Opposition to all secret political organizations, and to all corruption in politics.
8. A sacred preservation of the Federal Constitution and no religious tests to office.
9. No bigotry, or pride of caste, or distinctions of birth among American citizens.
10. Respect and protection for the rights of all.
11. The preservation of the naturalization laws, and the right of all to the public domain, and the protection of the American Government.
12. Opposition to all chartered monopolies.
13. Common brotherhood and good will to all—especially to those of the household of faith.

THE KNOW-NOTHING PLATFORM.

As was anticipated, the Know-Nothing Convention, now assembled in our city, is convulsed to its centre with the slavery question. The North, led by Senator Wilson and Governor Gardner, of Massachusetts, is determined to have an ultra Anti-Slavery platform. To this the South will not agree, and hence the feud. On the 11th inst. the Committee on Resolutions reported the following on the question of domestic servitude, which have since been discussed with force and bitter vindictiveness:

Resolved, That the American Party having arisen upon the ruins, and in spite of the opposition of the Whig and Democratic parties, cannot be held in any manner responsible for the obnoxious acts or violations of pledges of either; that the systematic agitation of the Slavery question of those parties has elevated sectional hostility into a positive element of political power, and brought our institutions into peril. It has therefore, become the imperative duty of the American party to interpose, for the purpose of giving peace to the country and perpetuity to the Union. That as experience has shown it is impossible to reconcile opinions so extreme as those which separate the disputants, and as there can be no dishonor in submitting to the laws, the National Council has deemed it the best guarantee of domestic justice and of future peace to abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a final and conclusive settlement of that subject in spirit and in substance.

Resolved, That regarding it the highest duty to avoid these opinions upon a subject so important, it is hereby declared as the sense of this National Council, that Congress possesses no power under the Constitution to legislate upon the subject of slavery in the States, or to exclude any state from admission into the Union, because her Constitution does or does not recognize the institution of slavery as a part of her social system; and expressly pretermittting any expressions of opinion upon the power of Congress to establish or prohibit slavery in any territory. It is the sense of the National Council that Congress ought not to legislate upon the subject of slavery within the territories of the United States, and that any interference of Congress with slavery as it exists in the District of Columbia, would be a violation of the spirit and intention of the compact by which the State of Maryland ceded the District to the United States, and a breach of the national faith.

The vote on the adoption of these resolutions in committee stood seventeen for them to fourteen against. New York and Massachusetts were the free States which voted for the majority resolutions, and these, with the District of Columbia, enabled the South to report the resolutions as they are. The minority also submitted a resolution, embodying their ideas of the kind of a platform on which they are willing to meet their brethren from all sections of the Union. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the Nation, and that it should be restored, and efforts to that end shall fail, Congress should recognize the right of the States to determine for themselves whether they will tolerate slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion which was excluded by that Compromise.

The minority resolution was signed by the representatives of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Vermont, Indiana, Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois—12 in all. Delaware and New Jersey all endorsed the first clause. In discussing the resolutions, Gov. Gardner declared that neither he nor his State, nor a majority of the Free States would abide by the Resolutions first reported. The party could not carry a village in Massachusetts upon them. He charged the New York Delegation with deserting the North, and denounced the whole affair as a mere echo of the pro-slavery party of the country. The Southern Delegation were equally vehement in their denunciations of the acts and motives of the men who would attempt to force upon the party a platform which would never cross the Potomac. The experiment had been tried in Virginia, backed by the recent action of the Massachusetts Legislature, and the result was before the country. It was a miserable failure, and so would be every effort to place Abolitionism and Know Nothingism on the same basis. These were the positions taken by the two factions which compose this motley group. The North is in earnest. Its delegates are willing to show their hands, stained as they are with treason to the fingers' ends. The Southern delegates, with those of New York, are for attempting to cozen and cajole the country with a so-called Constitutional platform. This is the game to be played. But it will not succeed either with the North or South. Senator Wilson and Governor Gardner with their Abolition friends will pour hot shot into it at the North, while the Constitutional men of the South are not to be duped by such a flimsy veil as that which is attempted to be cast over this party of civil and religious bigotry and proscription. The turning point of this tide of fanaticism and illiberality has come. The convocation of traitors has written its own doom, and henceforth it will be a mere local living force.—Philadelphia Argus.

FOURTH DEGREE.—The Boston Atlas, suggests that the know-nothing party needs a fourth degree to render it perfect, under which members shall obligate themselves not to seek office. There would be much knocking at that door. It is believed that all the disappointed and broken down office-seekers of the two old parties have already joined the Councils and they would not feel disposed to take more than the third degree, which requires members to vote for brothers of that degree in preference to all others.

We the undersigned, Merchants of the borough of Bedford, do agree to close our respective houses of business on the fourth of July next.

Kelly and Douglass, Robert Egan, Rupp & Oster, S. Shuck & Co., A. B. Cramer & Co., Nicholas Lyons, Sansom and Gephart, Fisher and Alsip, Wm. Schaefer, Sarah E. Potts.

June 29, 1855.

THE ANTI-AMERICAN PARTY.

We sometimes find men most strenuously claiming that to which they have the least right, hoping, by the strength of their demand, to make up for their weakness of title. Upon this principle the know-nothings have arrogated to themselves the name of the "American party," for never before has there existed in this country a party so thoroughly anti-republican and anti-American, and it is no more entitled to the name of "American" than the devil is to the title of *saint*, merely because he sometimes assumes the garb of "an angel of light."

The American character is bold and open. The know-nothing character skulks in secret. Americanism seeks the light, and courts investigation. Know-nothingism seeks darkness, and shuns investigation. Americanism opens its arms to the oppressed of all nations, and says: "Come to this refuge and enjoy civil and religious liberty, worship God as your conscience dictates, and your religious belief shall not be a test of your fitness or unfitness for the rights and privileges of citizenship." Know-nothingism assumes a threatening attitude, and says to the down-trodden of other lands: "Stay where you are; fester and rot in the chains that tyrants have thrown around you: we have liberty here, but you shall not share it with us." To both foreigners and natives it says: "Worship God in a particular way, whether your conscience approves it or not, or you are unfit for all the privileges of citizenship." Your religious opinions shall be the test of your fitness for office."

The American character emblazons its principles and unfurls its flag to the world. The know-nothing character hides its principles in a dark lantern under a culvert. Americanism sets its light upon a hill and glories in its resplendent beams. Know-nothingism puts its darkness under a bushel, and troubles and flees at the approach of light. Americanism is day; know-nothingism is night. Americanism speaks with a voice that is heard to the remotest parts of the earth, and at the sound of which tyrants quake and the oppressed look up and feel a thrill of joy. Know-nothingism whispers in low and tremulous tones—such tones as despots love to hear, and at which the heart pants for liberty sinks. The light of Americanism illumines the world, bearing in every ray a hope and a consolation to struggling freedom. The darkness of know-nothingism broods with baleful wing over the aspirations of liberty, ominous of evil to the cause of man. Americanism is progressive; know-nothingism would wheel back the march of intellect and plunge the world into the persecutions of the dark ages.

The "American party," indeed! They have not one feature in their whole creed in union with the American character. They are "supernatural"—they are "spooks" coin. The democratic party is the true American party, and the only one; and he that swaps it for know-nothingism swaps the genuine for the counterfeit, and is miserably cheated.—Raleigh (N. C.) Standard.

Remarks of Mr. English at the Tammany Jubilee.

At the late enthusiastic jubilee at Tammany Hall, in New York, to exchange congratulations over the great Virginia triumph, the Hon. W. H. English, of Indiana, made the following patriotic and eloquent remarks:

"GENTLEMEN: I am a stranger in your city; and although I have been a democrat from my earliest boyhood, as my father was before me, this is the first time my feet ever rested on the inside of the world-renowned Tammany Hall. [Cries of 'you are welcome.' I came here to-night rather to listen than to speak, and at this late hour shall attempt no more than to mingle my humble voice with yours in congratulating the noble democracy of Virginia on their late magnificent victory. [Loud applause.] That victory, gentlemen, has sent a thrill of joy to the heart of the democracy of the whole Union. [Applause.] It has sounded the death-knell of the party of proscription and religious intolerance. The gallant Wise, of Accomac, recently said that the rock of defence against know-nothingism was the indomitable democracy."

"He might have gone further, and said that, at all times, and under all circumstances, when the vital principles of this government have been assailed, or the country been in danger, the rock of defence has been this same indomitable democracy. [Loud cheering.] When the odious alien and sedition laws were fastened upon the people—measures no more repugnant to the genius of our institutions than the doctrines of the know-nothings—the rock of defence was the Jeffersonian democracy. In the second war of independence, who was it burned blue lights and refused to vote supplies, though the enemies of the country were battering down the gates of the Capitol? Who were the men to proclaim moral treason in the Hartford Convention? They were, thank Heaven! not the democracy. Democracy was again the rock of defence. [Cheers.]

"So, too, in the Mexican war that same rock stood firm, and it was left to men of another faith to sympathize with the enemy, and wish that our brave soldiers might be welcomed to Mexico with bloody hands and hospitable graves. What party stood forth as the rock of defence in that scarcely less momentous contest between Jackson and the monster United States Bank? The indomitable democracy. And when the whig party had given to the country their method of paying honest debts by a bankrupt law, it was the democratic party that came to the rescue. Who has extended the boundaries of the republic? Who resisted religious and sectional fanaticism? Always the indomitable democracy, and so it is now, and will be to the end. [Applause.]

"Gentlemen, you have nothing to fear. The result in Virginia has demonstrated that the know-nothing organization cannot exist as a national party. It must inevitably dwindle to a mere pitiful sectional abolition concern. [Cheers.] It can never raise its head higher than that. We have but to stand firm by our principles—by the constitution and the Union—discarding all sectional prejudice and all bickering amongst ourselves—and victory is certain to perch upon our standard. [Applause, during which Mr. English resumed his seat.]

"The chairman said that the hour had now arrived when the grave-yards yawn and know-nothing councils meet, and with three cheers for the democracy of Virginia and Henry A. Wise, he adjourned the meeting."

A Rich Judicial Case in Dayton, Ohio.—Whig Party not yet Dead.—A man by the name of Gillis, as we learn from the Dayton Empire, lately brought suit against some gentlemen in that city for bogus hire.—The defendants were the Whig Central Committee in Montgomery county, in 1853 and 1854, and the conveyances were for the use of that party.

All of the defendants made default except one (Mr. Smith Davidson) who appeared and filed a motion to dismiss the suit on the ground that the Whig party was the proper defendant—that the said party was dead and no administrator had been appointed. But we will give the principal reasons adduced by the defendant, as set forth in his written motion:

"And said defendant further says that the late Whig Central Committee, mentioned in said petition, was appointed by the late Whig party to represent its interests while said party was alive and recognized as a living organization, having a habitation and a name, and that said committee is not the administrator, or representative of said Whig party, defunct; that the said Whig party was, and had become previous to the filing of said petition, to all intents and purposes, deceased and entirely defunct; that a short time previous to the fall election in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty four it went under, and since then has had no tangible existence; that there had been no administrator appointed to settle the affairs of said deceased party, but in the event of the appointment of such administrator, the defendant will feel it his duty to advise the payment of such bill if duly presented, provided, always, that the property and effects of said deceased party (consisting chiefly of old lumber used in building platforms) can be disposed of at a fair price. The defendant further states that he is informed on reliable authority that the said party died insolvent." &c.

The case was argued at length by T. B. Tilton, Esq., for the plaintiff, and by Mr. Davidson in his own behalf. Both gentlemen were informed, acquitted themselves handsomely, and afforded great amusement to the audience in attendance. The Court held that the "Whig party" was not dead, or, at least, that the evidence offered was insufficient to show the fact. Motion overruled. Judgment for plaintiff for \$62.50 and costs.—From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

A KNOW-NOTHING VICTORY.—The other day the Whig papers were rejoicing over the success of "Sam" in the Whig city of Cleveland, Ohio. That the people may know who "Sam's" friends were in Cleveland, on what principles he was successful, and by whom elected, we copy the following statement from the Cleveland Express, the Know-Nothing organ in that city. Speaking of the election, it says:

"The colored population generally voted for the American Ticket day before yesterday. In this they showed good judgment, and they will have no occasion to regret their action. They rejoice with us in Sam's triumph over a weak, corrupt Nebraska Administration. The colored people are Natives; and much better citizens than the hordes of Catholic Irish who are yearly floating to our shores."

Letter from Senator Douglas.

The District Committee of the Democratic party invited the Hon. S. A. Douglas to be present at the celebration of the victory of the Old Dominion. His reply is too good to remain unpublished:

GENTLEMEN: I deeply regret that it will be impossible for me to be present and participate with you in celebrating the glorious victory, recently achieved by the Democracy of Virginia over the most intolerant, proscriptive, insidious, and dangerous political organization ever formed against the constitution and liberties of a free country. In all the elections which have taken place in the Northern States during the last twelve months, Know-Nothingism has not only been the firm ally of Abolitionism, higher-lawism, and mob-lawism, and all other baneful isms of the day, but has been the controlling power which combined, directed, and led all these allied factions in their savage and brutal warfare against the Democratic party, its principles and organization.

Let us not be deceived by their repeated changes of name. It matters not whether they call themselves "Know-Nothings," or "Know-Somethings," or the "sons of the sire of '76," or the "sons of Star Spangled Banner," or the "children of Sam," or the "sons of Jonathan," or by any other name they may assume when they have disgraced the previous one; their secret organization and clandestine proceedings, their intolerant and proscriptive spirit, their unlawful and horrid oaths, their unconstitutional and unholy purposes, remain unchanged. It is the duty, and I firmly believe, the destiny, of the Democratic party, under the guidance of Divine Providence, to confound, overwhelm, and utterly annihilate this secret, insidious, and dangerous organization.

To accomplish this great work, it is only necessary that we should be true to ourselves, to our principles and our party, whose triumphs have ever been identified with the interests, honor, and glory of the republic. Let there be no concessions to the enemy—none to faction—none to the allied fanatical isms of the day, under whatever name or form they may appear. The Old Dominion has shown herself true to her principles, her history, and her renown.—Her democracy have fought the battle faithfully, gallantly, gloriously. With you I rejoice in her triumph. May Kentucky imitate the example and rival the achievements of her illustrious mother! All eyes are now fixed upon your noble State. A similar victory in old Kentucky would overwhelm the enemy with dismay and despair, while it would carry joy, hope, and confidence to the heart of every friend of religious freedom and constitutional right throughout the length and breadth of the land.

Pardon the length of this letter, and accept for yourselves and those you represent my grateful acknowledgements for your kind invitation.

I have the honor to be, very truly, your friend and obedient servant,

S. A. DOUGLAS.

Messrs. F. S. J. Ronald, W. Tompkins, and others, Committee.

Sale of the Main Line.

We learn from the Huntingdon Journal that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has purchased the stock of the Forwarding Companies on the Main Line of our State Improvements, and we infer this statement to be well founded, from the fact that a notice has been published by Messrs. Lewis & Butler, of Pittsburgh, one of these Forwarding Companies, that they will cease to forward freight on the 14th instant. The Hollidaysburg Register, in noticing this matter, says:

We have contradictory reports in regard to the sale of the stock of the Forwarding Companies on the Main Line of our State Improvements, and are not able to say whether the sale has been consummated or not. We incline to the opinion, however, that a sale has been

effected, but that it is to be smothered up for a time, in order to gain some other advantage to the greedy Corporation that has purchased. Certain it is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, has proposed to lay out these lines—and wherefore? Has their road not the capacity to do all the business that its managers can secure for it? Have they not already stock enough to carry every pound of freight they can obtain for transportation upon it? What can they want but to break down business on the State works, render them apparently valueless, buy them at a song, and thereby secure a monopoly of the transporting business between Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and then charge extortionate prices, if they please? What else, we ask, can be the object of this grasping, soulless, overshadowing Corporation, in buying, or seeking to buy out the Forwarding Lines which now are a wholesome rival to it?

Will not the people and the press, consider this matter? It is of vast moment—of general concern.

The Next Legislature.

We are glad to perceive that our Democratic friends in the interior appreciate the importance of making good selections for the Legislature. It is, indeed, a matter of the first moment. Inattention to it has heretofore tended invariably to disgrace. What the people demand is a decided change in the characters of the men sent to Harrisburg; and they will have it. Westmoreland has done well in nominating such a man as Hon. H. D. Foster, and other counties are emulating her example by selecting men of high character and unquestioned integrity. Our city, too, will do her whole duty in this regard, and the shameless traders, whose purpose was to make money, will, if heard of at all about the capitol, at least not occupy positions as members, but be looked upon as creeping things about the Hall, whose very presence speaks of fraud and conspiracies to profit by violating the wishes of the people. They have had their day. The people know them, and will not again confide to their, or other hands like theirs, the high and responsible duties of legislators.—Philadelphia Argus.

The Virginia Election.

The Richmond Enquirer, in commenting on the fact that some of the Know-Nothing papers attribute the election of Wise to the "foreign" vote, although they are not ignorant of the circumstance that his majority largely exceeds the entire foreign vote of the State says:—"It is known that a considerable proportion of the 'foreign' vote was cast against the Democratic candidates. A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says an examination of the polls in Alexandria has developed the surprising fact that a large number of foreign born citizens supported the Know-Nothing ticket. There is another fact which settles this dispute beyond controversy. In the cities, and in the counties through which works of internal improvement are progressing—in Richmond, in Petersburg, in Norfolk, in Alexandria, in Wheeling, in Fredericksburg, in Augusta, and in Loudon—in short, just where the 'foreign' vote is the strongest, just there did the democracy sustain the greatest loss. On the other hand, in the remote Southwest and on the South side, where nobody ever sees a Catholic or a foreigner, the Democracy made the largest gains. These are facts which the Know-Nothing papers can no more dispute, than they can make them conform to their fantastic theory, that the election of Wise was the work of Catholics and foreigners."

INDIAN TROUBLES ON THE ARKANSAS FRONTIER.

The Van Buren Intelligencer of the 25th ult. has an article on the subject of Indian troubles on the frontier. After referring to the anticipated conflict with the Indian tribes on the Plains further north, and to the fact that Government is organizing large bodies of troops to chastise the Indians, who have committed depredations there, the Intelligencer asserts that Government has entirely overlooked the Arkansas frontier, where numerous warlike bands are now threatening hostilities which will greatly endanger the peace and safety of the frontier settlements. The Intelligencer then proceeds as follows:

The Indians near us are brave and warlike tribes, and can easily form combinations which, if not early prevented, would cause much bloodshed and trouble to our border settlements. The roving bands of Kechies, Camanches, Osages and others, are now at war, or are preparing for hostilities with each other, which bids fair to bring into the conflict the large and numerous warlike bands upon our immediate border. The Creeks, Camanches and parts of the Shawnee and Kickapoo tribes have lately made demonstrations of hostilities against other tribes, which if not soon quenched may cause a general war among the different tribes.—These tribes having lately been molested and robbed by the Kechies, Osages, and others, have held councils and were on the eve of giving them battle, when they were arrested by the counsels of the more prudent, those who have confidence in the professions of our Government which has promised them protection from such incursions.

About three weeks since a large council was held in the Creek nation, to send out warriors from the tribes to punish the Kechies, who commenced depredations upon their frontier, at which there were present Creeks, Seminoles, Shawnees, Delawares, Camanches, and other tribes, who actually organized their forces and were fitted them out with ammunition to punish the offenders, when they were deterred by the counsels of the more prudent, those who have confidence in the professions of our Government which has promised them protection from such incursions.

About three weeks since a large council was held in the Creek nation, to send out warriors from the tribes to punish the Kechies, who commenced depredations upon their frontier, at which there were present Creeks, Seminoles, Shawnees, Delawares, Camanches, and other tribes, who actually organized their forces and were fitted them out with ammunition to punish the offenders, when they were deterred by the counsels of the more prudent, those who have confidence in the professions of our Government which has promised them protection from such incursions.

They have agreed to wait, and will in a few days hold another council and make known their grievances to the Government. Prompt and decisive steps should at once be taken in the matter, for if they once commence hostilities the peace of this frontier would be greatly endangered, for the well known bravery of all the tribes who form a coalition justifies the impression that the war would extend to all the roving bands.

Although Congress is not in session, we hope that our Congressional delegation will remonstrate against the contemplated removal of the troops from this frontier at this critical juncture.

STEAMBOAT COLLISION ON THE SOUND, AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The steamboat Worcester, of the Norwich line, bound to New York, came in collision with and sunk a schooner, soon after leaving New London last night. The night was foggy, so thick that a signal light could not be seen a boat's length ahead, and the boat was run slowly, sounding the whistle every moment or two. The steamer struck her amidships, and, consisting of captain, four men, and one woman (colored, wife of the cook) were saved by clinging to the rigging, with the exception of one man and the woman, who went down in the vessel. She proved to be the schooner E. Brand, 86 tons, of Portland, Ct., from New York, with a cargo of salt and cement for Norwich, Ct. The steamer lay at anchor until her bows, which were stove, could be repaired, and then got back to New London, where she landed the crew, with the exception of the cook, who was turned to New York. After the fog cleared off, at 3 o'clock A. M., she left for New York, where she arrived at noon. The passengers, about fifty in number, made up a purse for the poor black fellow, who was mourning piteously for his lost wife. The names of the persons drowned were J. Thomas Kilroy, of Charleston, S. C., and Mary Brown, of New York.—Boston Journal, June 18.

The Foreign News.

The announcement that the steamship St. Louis, from Havre, had arrived, and the subsequent statement that the Asia had reached Halifax, led us to anticipate important European advices. By the St. Louis we have four days later, which announces the important intelligence that the Vienna Conference assembled on the afternoon of the 4th instant, and was almost immediately dissolved, leaving the destinies of Europe to the arbitrament of the sword alone. At this meeting the Austrian Minister offered a new proposition. This document was not made known to the French and English Ambassadors, who, not being commissioned to accede to such a proposition, declined entertaining it, and the meeting was therefore adjourned sine die. The advantages gained by the Allies in the war of Azoff are confirmed, and additional advantages reported. The Russians had abandoned Soujak Kaleh, after burning the principal buildings and leaving behind them sixty guns and six mortars, which they rendered unserviceable. The Allied squadron had landed a body of women and nannies at Gencheli, and destroyed all the deposits of provisions and vessels of war at that place.

The Russians thus lost an immense quantity of provisions, four war steamers and 240 vessels employed in the war, with six millions of rations. The Allied generals held a council of war, at which, it is said, an important moment was decided upon. Spain has been quiet, but the insurrections have proved of an important character.—The prospect of another French loan has caused some fluttering in financial affairs and consuls suffered a decline.

The steamship Asia, which arrived at Halifax yesterday, brings advices of exciting news. The bombardment of Sebastopol commenced on the 6th inst. On Saturday, previous to the Asia's departure, a dispatch was received from Lord Raglan, dated June 8th, announcing that after a fierce bombardment, the French attacked and carried the Mamelon and White Towers. It is said the affair was naked with great gallantry on both sides. The loss of life has been great, but no figures have been given. The event announced produced quite an excitement in the British funds.

It must be borne in mind, that all this news comes through English channels.—Pennsylvania.

ARREST OF HORACE GREELY IN PARIS.—Horace Greely was arrested in Paris, on the 24th of June, and kept in the debtor's prison till Monday, at the instance of a French exhibitor of the New York Crystal Palace, whose goods being broken and injured, thought proper to sue for damages; the first director who presented himself being Greely, he was arrested. The suit was heard on the 4th of June, when Greely was, of course, set at liberty. He is highly indignant, and is said to be preparing a document of the most striking sort for the Tribune.

AWFUL SHIPWRECK.—OVER SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST.—Melbourne (Australia) dated the 8th March have been received at Halifax, furnishing painful details of the loss of the Peruvian ship Grimsa, which was wrecked on her passage to Callao, with six hundred and fifty passengers on board, all of whom except about supposed to have perished.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

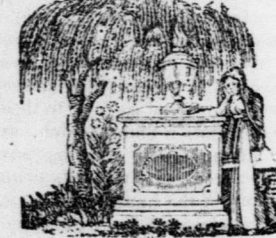
You are hereby notified to turn out on the 4th of July, in Summer uniform, at 8 o'clock A. M. in order to receive the Cumberland Valley Company, and such others as may have accepted the invitation to be present.

The United States' Fire company will be in uniform, and a cordial invitation is extended to the ladies and citizens of Bedford and vicinity to participate in the celebration, and be present at DeLiaugh's Grove, where a suitable order will be delivered by George H. Sans, Esq., and a dinner will be served up.

By order of the Captain,

WM. KEERFE, O. S.

June 29, 1855.



Departed this life, at his residence in Bedford, on the 22d inst., after a lingering illness, Mr. JOHN NICK COOK, in the 47th year of his age.

The deceased was a native of Ulam, Germany. When arrived to the age of manhood he emigrated to America, and settled in Bedford county, where he passed sixteen years of his life, respected by all who enjoyed his acquaintance for his probity and uprightness in all his dealings as a man, and for his mildness, and charity as a Christian. The last marked his character up to his dying hour. The last nine years of his existence, with the exception of his brief period in Bedford, were spent in the neighboring county of Somerset, from which place quite a number of persons arrived in order to pay the last and tribute to a departed friend.

The recollection of his many virtues—of his truly Christian life and edifying death, must powerfully contribute to relieve the numerous friends and relatives he has left to bewail his loss. Knowing full well that All Merciful One would provide for the reward, and be a father to the fatherless, he was, indeed, and having thus anticipated his dissolution, he made it his chief business to provide for eternity. By the fullest faith and boundless confidence in the all-acting merits of the Saviour—by unfeigned repentance and the reception of the ordinances of the Holy Religion, he endeavored to wash his robes in the blood of the Lamb; and when the period of his earthly existence was over, he was prepared for the state that called him to a better world—to a more congenial climate.

J. L. F.

A CARD.
MRS. MARY COOK (widow of Dominick Cook) would announce to visitors to the Springs, and the public generally, that, having secured the services of a gentleman eminently qualified to manage her affairs, the Washington Hotel is now ready to afford the best of accommodations. The house has been newly papered, painted and furnished, and she feels satisfied that all who patronize the "Washington" will be pleased.—She hopes to be liberally encouraged.
Bedford, June 29, 1855.

A CARD.
MRS. FILLER (widow of Solomon Filler), would announce to the friends of the House, that she is prepared to take Boarders as heretofore—and her arrangements are such that she feels warranted in saying she can render entire satisfaction to all who make her house their temporary residence. She hopes to be remembered by the former patrons of the house.
Bedford, June 29, 1855.

A CARD.
MRS. FLETCHER would announce that her house is open for the reception of visitors to the Bedford Springs. It is pleasantly located, and has been handsomely fitted up, and no pains will be spared to render her guests comfortable.
Bedford, June 29, 1855.

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that letters of Administration have been granted to the subscriber on the estate of William N. Porter, late of Londonderry Township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.
THOS. J. PORTER, Adm'r.
June 29, 1855.*

Notice!
In the Common Pleas of Bedford County.
The undersigned, appointed, upon petition of Hugh Moore, Esq., Sheriff of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the moneys in his hands raised by a sale of the real estate of Samuel Barick, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Friday the 13th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. All parties interested can attend at that time at his office in the borough of Bedford.
JOHN P. REED, Auditor.
June 29, 1855.

NOTICE!
The undersigned, appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report a distribution of the funds in the hands of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Frederick Steckman, deceased, and the facts, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Wednesday the 11th day of July, at his office in the borough of Bedford, at 10 o'clock on said day—all interested can attend if they see proper.
JOHN P. REED, Auditor.
June 29, 1855.

Notice.
The undersigned having been appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County, to report distribution of the balance of funds remaining in the hands of Samuel Beckly, Executor of the last will, &c., of John W. Wills, deceased, will attend to his duties under said appointment on Thursday the 12th day of July next, at 10 o'clock on said day.
JOHN P. REED, Auditor.
June 29, 1855.

NOTICE.
The undersigned appointed by the Orphan's Court of Bedford County to examine and settle the exception filed to the account of Benjamin Lytarger, administrator of the estate of Adam Smith, deceased, and to report the facts, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday the 10th day of July next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. at his office in the Borough of Bedford, when and where all persons interested can attend if they think proper.
JOHN P. REED, Auditor.
June 29, 1855.

Two and Four Horse Thrashing Machines, made of the very best material, and in the best workman-like manner, constantly on hand and for sale at the Machine Shop of
PETER H. SHIRES, Bedford, Pa.
His Machines are greatly improved to the advantage of the Farmer. Also horse Rakes for raking hay and cleaning grain fields—Cutting Boxes, Cultivators, Single and Double Shovel Ploughs—all of which will be sold on the most reasonable terms and warranted to give satisfaction.
FARMERS and others will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
Repairing of all kinds of Machines and Farming utensils done at the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
PETER H. SHIRES, Machinist.
June 29, 1855.—4m.

NOTICE:
All persons indebted to the estate of ISAAC BINGHAM, late of Colerain Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY P. DIEHL, WM. ENGLAND, Administrators.
June 29, 1855.

NOTICE TO BRIDGE BUILDERS.
The undersigned, managers of the Chambersburg and Bedford Turnpike Company will receive proposals up to the 15th day of August next for taking down or re-building the bridge (a wood arch about 50 feet in length) over the Raystown branch of the Juniata near Bedford. For information apply by letter or personally to either of the undersigned at Bedford.
E. L. ANDERSON, SAMUEL DAVIS, Managers.
June 29.

Take Notice!
All persons indebted to the subscribers, either by note, book account, or otherwise, are requested to make early payment.—Indulgence cannot be given beyond the first of September next. All who neglect this notice, will pay costs as a consequence.
THOS. H. MURRAY & BRO.
Bloody Run, June 29, 1855.

CAUTION.
All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the Poor House Farm, either by hunting, fishing, or otherwise, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who do so, without respect to persons. And notice is hereby given that no cows will hereafter be taken to pasture. By order of the Directors.
WM. F. MOREHEAD, Steward.
June 22.

NOTICE.
All persons indebted to the estate of JOHN LAFERTY, late of Juniata Township, Bedford county, deceased, will make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN LAFERTY, JOSIAH MILLER, Adm'rs.
June 22, 1855.*

MAKE SETTLEMENT.
The subscriber would respectfully announce that he desires all persons indebted to him in any way whatever, to make settlement on or before the 1st day of October next. All who neglect this notice will find their accounts placed in the hands of a Justice for collection, with respect to persons.
A. SAUPP.
June 22, 1855.

ALLEGHENY MALE AND FEMALE SEMINARY!
This Institution is located at Rainsburg, Bedford county, Pa. 10 miles from Bedford and 8 miles from the celebrated Mineral Springs. Being situated in a pleasant and retired village, free from many of the alluring vices that so often corrupt the mind of youth, and in the midst of one of the most healthy portions of the State, we trust it will receive the liberal patronage its friends have anticipated.
It will be under the charge of the Rev. JOHN POLLOCK, of the M. E. Church, a gentleman who has been for a number of years engaged in teaching, and whose recommendations from abroad, as well as the high style of teaching he is exhibiting in this place at present, fully satisfy us that he is such a man as we need. He will be assisted by Mrs. E. E. Pollock, as Preceptress, and such other teachers as the school may require.
The year will be divided into two sessions of 22 weeks each. The first Session will commence on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next. Each session will be divided into two terms of 11 weeks, but without any vacation, as the school will be re-organized on the next day after the close of the first term of the session. It will be very important for students to be in attendance as near the beginning of the term as possible, in order to gain a thorough knowledge of elementary principles.
Rates of Tuition will be as follows:—For common English, per term, \$2, to which will be added for higher branches, including higher Mathematics, each 75 cents. For each ancient or modern language, \$1 25. The entire amount of the above shall not exceed six dollars.
Extra—Lessons on Piano, per term, \$10—Drawing and Painting of the different varieties from 3 to \$8—Vocal music, two lessons per week, \$1—Incidentals, 50 cents.
Special attention will be given to those intending to engage in teaching, both by affording them a thorough drilling in the branches necessary to be taught, and by Lectures on the best methods of teaching and discipline.
Board can be procured at various places in the village on the most reasonable terms. Conveyances will be in readiness at the stage office in Bedford on the day previous to commencement, between the hours of 1 and 5 P. M. for the conveyance of any that may not be otherwise provided for, free of expense.
Arrangements will also be made for their return to the same place.
JAMES A. COLEMAN, SAMUEL WILLIAMS, J. H. DICKEN, JOSEPH BECK, JOHN FILLER, Trustees.
Rainsburg, June 8, 1855.

NEW GOODS.
The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!
In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing prices of leading articles.
We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past few years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling good Goods as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.
April 27, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS, Scrivener and Justice of the Peace, BEDFORD, PA.
Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Ramer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.
He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.
April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.
THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandise to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.
Receiving Depots, BUZZY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.
C. W. EYSTER & CO.
Feb. 9, 1855.—6m.*

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!
The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodbury Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodbury, Bedford County, to furnish four horse Thrashing Machines, Pierpont's Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and Cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.
The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.
J. M. SNOWDEN, WM. B. BLAKE, Proprietors.
Oct. 27, 1854.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER.
From 12 1/2 cents to \$1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of
JAMES K. HALLAM.
Bedford, April 27, 1855.

VALUABLE Mill Property for Sale!
The subscriber, about to remove to California, offers at Private sale, his valuable Mill Property, situated about 3 miles East of Bedford, on the Juniata River, in Colerain township, at the lower end of Friend's Cove.
The Mill is four stories high, frame, with three run of stones, two pair of which are Burrs, having all the machinery necessary to manufacture merchant and country work in the best manner. It has one of the best water powers in the United States, which may be known from the fact that during the last dry season it had abundance of water, when nearly every other mill in the neighborhood was stopped.
There are between 10 and 11 acres of land adjoining, six acres under post fence, about 4 of which is meadow, on which is erected a good two story log house, weather-boarded and plastered, good water at the door, with all necessary out buildings—also a fine orchard of choice fruit, peaches and apples.
Being determined to sell purchasers will do well to examine this property soon.
TERMS will be made to suit the purchaser, by giving approved Bonds.
HIRAM F. ROHM.
June 1, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
Of valuable Coal Land.
By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, and by agreement of all parties in interest, the subscribers will offer, at public sale, on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 20th day of JULY next, all that valuable
COAL LAND
late the property of Moshack Edwards, deceased, being a Tract of Land containing two hundred acres, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain rail-road company, Daniel Broadstone, Thomas Griffith, Isaac Barnett and others.
This tract of land is located in the centre of the coal-fields of Broadtop, and is one of the most valuable properties in that region of country. It is partly cleared and under fence, and well improved.
Terms:—One-third of purchase money, after payment of costs and expenses, to remain in hands of the purchaser during the life-time of the widow of Moshack Edwards, deceased, he paying her the interest thereon annually; or, by agreement, the purchaser, (if he should prefer) may pay this third to the Trustees who are to invest it in other property. One third of the purchase money in hand at the confirmation of the sale, and the residue in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M. of said day.
ALEX. KING, JOHN CESSNA, Trustees, &c.
June 22, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY.
The subscriber will offer for sale, in the town of Woodbury, Bedford county, on Thursday, the 15th day of July next, all those 18 Lots in the town of Woodbury, numbered in the general plan of said town as Lots Nos. 14, 33, 34, 35, 52, 53, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 70, 71, 72, 74, 83, 84, and 85—and also a Tract of Land containing seven acres adjacent to said village.
All of the above real estate was granted to Henry Hoffman by Patent, dated August 14, 1801, and the said Hoffman and wife by deed dated August 26, 1801, conveyed the same to Matthias Brothers who conveyed the same to Joshua Compton by deed dated October 7, 1801, who by deed dated March 26, 1808, conveyed the same to David Holsinger.
Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M.
Terms made known on day of Sale by Cessna & Shannon from whom the same or any part thereof may be purchased at private sale.
DAVID HOLSINGER, JACOB M. HOLSINGER.
June 22, 1855.

VALUABLE WOOD LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell one hundred acres of Land situated near Dunning Creek in Napier Township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Samuel M. Boor, George Mock, and William Blackburn, being part of the valuable Land belonging to Mrs. Mary M. Sheek.
The Land is well covered with fine timber, is of good quality, and admirably adapted for culture after it is cleared. The quantity may be increased if desired by the purchaser or purchasers. It can be had at private sale at any time between now and the 31st of July next, and if not disposed of before that time, it will be offered at public sale near to Oster's Mill in said Township, at 11 o'clock on that day.
Terms: One-third of the purchase money in hand, balance in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgments, or bonds and mortgage.
Persons desirous of purchasing or examining said Land, will please call with Mrs. M. R. Sheek residing on the land, or on John Mower, Esq. in Bedford.
TOWNSEND WHEELEN, Trustee of Mrs. M. R. Sheek.
June 22, 1855.

NOTICE!
ALL persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the subscriber, either by note or book account, will please make payment. My Bills are in the hands of Henry Nicodemus, Esq., where those indebted will please call, and thus save costs.
A. WEISEL.
June 1, 1855.

NOTICE!
Those who borrowed grain and flour of me, are notified that I shall want it by the first day of August next, and sooner, if convenient. It can be left at the mill of David Patterson, Esq.
A. WEISEL.
June 1, 1855.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.
Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpaca, Colburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinos, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Men's, Women's, Boys' and Children's Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.
All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.
SANSOM & GEPIART.
Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight.)
BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,
Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet, Tapestry, Bedsteads, Brasses, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpets, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cora and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggs, Hearts Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.
Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!
ELI FISHER
Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely new
Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,
in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of New York and Philadelphia
one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to astonish the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of
Ladies Dress Goods,
such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Laines, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undershoots, from 12 1/2 cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.
His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.
He will consider it no trouble to show his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!!
April 6, 1855.

Ladies Dress Goods.
Mrs. S. E. POTTS
Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of
Dresses and Mantillas, Super black and Fancy Silks, Organdies and Lawns, Berages and Tissues, Persian and Muslin De Laines, French Chintzes and Ginghams, Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins, Fringes, Gimps, and Laces, Buttons, Braids and Cords, A rich assortment of Ribbons, Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizettes, Edgings and Insertings, A full supply of Mourning Goods, Best Kid Gloves of all colors, together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrim'd.
The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.
Bedford, May 11, 1855.

Jas. M. Hallam
Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.
PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.
By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.
Bedford, April 6, 1855.

J. White, REAL ESTATE BROKER.
Office No. 25, Arcade, West Avenue, PHILADELPHIA.
Timber and Coal Lands, Farms and City property, bought, sold and exchanged. Money procured on Bond and Mortgage, PERSONAL PROPERTY and MERCHANDISE. Apply to or address as above.
May 18, 1855.—3m.

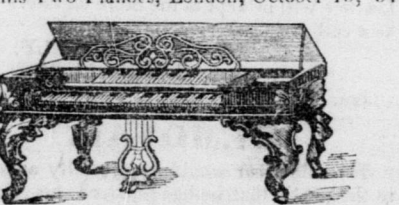
NEW GOODS
AT DECIDED BARGAINS!!!
RUPP & OSTER are now receiving and opening their second supply of
New Spring and Summer GOODS,
which they have just purchased FOR CASH, in the eastern cities, at a tremendous sacrifice, and which they are now selling at astonishingly low prices for CASH AND APPROVED PRODUCE. They are selling MOUSSELINE DELAINES from 61 cts. up, CALICOES from 5 cts. up, good RIO COFFEE at 12 1/2 cents, and every thing else as cheap as THE CHEAPEST and CHEAPER as to quality than elsewhere this side of Philadelphia. An early call is solicited.
Bedford, June 22, 1855.

BACON.—2000 lbs. prime Shoulders and Hams, warrant'd corn-fed, (Terms, CASH) just received and for sale at
CHEAP SIDE.
FISH.—20 bbls. fresh Shad, Mackerel and Herring (Terms CASH) just received and for sale by
RUPP & OSTER.
GRAIN CRADLES.—A lot of Shase celebrated Greenestadt Grain Cradles just received and for sale by
RUPP & OSTER.
Bedford, June 22, 1855.

Notice in Partition.
Whereas, James Barfoot, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford county, died seized of the following Real Estate, viz:
A Tract of Land containing two hundred and twenty acres or thereabouts, situate in St. Clair Township, adjoining lands of George Renninger, William Renninger, John Nunemaker, Peter Renninger, and others.
Leaving a widow, Mary, and issue twelve children, viz:
Rebecca, intermarried with John Moore, residing in Bedford county, Elizabeth, intermarried with Solomon Hammers, residing in Somerset county; Sarah, intermarried with Frederick Renninger, residing in Somerset county; Isabella, intermarried with James Taylor, residing in Bedford county; James Barfoot, residing in Bedford county; Mary, intermarried with Alexander Stanton, residing in Somerset county; Margaret, intermarried with John P. Bowers, residing in Bedford county; Samuel Barfoot, residing in Bedford county; Charlotte Barfoot, residing in Bedford county, and George Barfoot, residing in Bedford county.
Notice is, therefore, hereby given, that, in pursuance of a Writ of Partition or Valuation so directed, I will hold an Inquisition or valuation on the premises, on FRIDAY, the 29th day of JUNE, inst. when and where all interested may attend if they see proper.
HUGH MOORE, Sheriff.
June 1, 1855.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel
Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.
Bedford, April 6, 1855.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE AND FANCY GOODS.
A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at
WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,
No. 181 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.
The assortment embraces a Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Alabama Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c.—Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles of a superior quality, desiring the examination of those who desire to procure the best goods at the lowest Cash Prices.
Having a practical knowledge of the business, and all available facilities for importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.
All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.
Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware faithfully repaired.
WM. B. ELTONHEAD,
No. 181 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.
In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.
Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal
Awarded to C. MEYER, For his Two Pianos, London, October 15, '51.

C. MEYER,
Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianos equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.
He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.
Ware-room No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
March 9, 1855.—3m.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.
The State Treasurer having made a peremptory call on the Treasurer of this County, for all State taxes up to and including those of '55, Collectors are, therefore, hereby required to collect and pay over, without delay, the amount of State taxes yet due on their respective duplicates. By order of the Commissioners.
JOHN MOWER, Attorney.
June 1, 1855.

MERCERSBURG
Stone and Earthenware to be had at
WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.
May 4, 1855.*
BACON AND FISH.
Just received and for sale, a lot of Hams, Shoulders and Sides—also, a fresh supply of Mackanaw trout.
RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.
This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will hereafter be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPALS will be considered the most important part of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To lead the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a law in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to think.
We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.
Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:
CLASSICS, \$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH, 5 00
MIDDLE " 4 50
ELEMENTARY " 4 00
MUSIC, 8 00
PIANO, 2 00
The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst. Feb. 16, 1855.

Notice to Collectors.
COLLECTORS of Taxes in possession of the Duplicates of the Poor and House of Employment are notified that, unless they make immediate payment, suits will be instituted against them without respect to persons. This notice is in earnest, and all who neglect it, will subject themselves to COSTS. By order of the Directors.
JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer.
May 18, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
REAL ESTATE BROKER.
BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT.
Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. Liberal advances made. Land Warrants bought and sold. Office in Julianna street.
Bedford, May 11, 1855.—6m.

Henry S. King, (Of the late Firm of King & Hordhead.)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS, Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market, Pittsburg, Pa.
The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.
By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.
HENRY S. KING.
April 27, 1855.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG. LAW PARTNERSHIP.
The undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mangel House," opposite the residence of Mr. Tate.
JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.
June 2, 1851.

FOR RENT.
And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.
Wm. Hartley, Job Mann, John H. Rush, For the Hairs.
March 30, 1855.

Wunderlich & Nead, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,
North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,
CHAMBERSBURG.
They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice. They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.
COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.
June 10, 1853.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA., BRYSON & SHIRLS.
Sept. 1, 1854.
D. Border, Clock & Watch Maker AND DEALER IN JEWELRY.
Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.
He has on hand Gold and Silver Watches, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.
N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed.
D. B.
April 27, 1855.

Fish!
Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackerel, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.
STOVE BLACKING.
All persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.
GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Bramwell, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. All night calls promptly attended to.
April 8, 1855.

Cessna & Shannon.
HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.
Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.
EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesaler for every person than pure Java Coffee.
For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store.
Oct. 7, 1855.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.
The highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.
GEO. BLYMIRE.
Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed.
Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania.
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
Office second door North of the Mangel House.
Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.
June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH
Having located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.
Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.
May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law.
Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.
Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGES, Attorney at Law.
Will hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county. During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.
Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.
The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.
June 1, 1854.

THOMAS KING, JOHN KING.
Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburgh, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.
June 9, 1854.

STOVES!
Ox hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.
GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Fort Des Moines, Iowa.
Will give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.
Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.
Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.
JOHN STONE & SONS.
Importers and Dealers in FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS.
No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.
Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article pertaining to the Millinery trade.
Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.
Oct. 13, 1854—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.
The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.
He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.
He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.
He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
WM. SCHAFFER.
June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.
The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.
F. D. BEEGLE.
Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER
Respectfully begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office in Juliana Street, at the Drug and Book Store.
Feb. 17, 1854.

Estate of Thomas Keefe, dec'd.
LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of Thomas Keefe, late of the Borough of Bedford, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford County—notice is hereby given to all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said Estate, that they will be required to make immediate payment, and those having claims to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
G. H. SPANG, Administrator.
May 25, 1855.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
From and after the 1st day of July next, the notes and accounts due the Estate of James M. Gibson, deceased, will be left in the hands of a Justice of the Peace for collection. Save Costs!
S. H. TATE, Adm'r.
May 25, 1855.

Private Sale of Valuable Property.
The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable property, situate in Boydstown, about half a mile west of the Borough of Bedford, on the turnpike road, consisting of two Dwelling Houses, a Blacksmith and Wagon maker Shop, and all necessary outbuildings. There are two lots and a half of ground attached, on which are a number of fine fruit trees. This property is every way desirable, and purchasers would do well to examine it.
JACOB SEMLER.
May 25, 1855.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.
The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situated in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.
Visitors to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—while the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.
The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.
Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.
Boards will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.
DOMINIC COOK.
Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.
The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.
Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.
JOHN ARNOLD.
Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!
The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.
The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.
A. J. SNIVELY, JAMES BURNS, Jr.
Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.
The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.
GEO. BLYMIRE.
Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.
JOHN J. LUTHER
Having removed his Confectionary Store to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season.
April 6, 1855.

LEATHER.
FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.
No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia.
Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.
March 9, 1855—1y.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!
Dr. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa., announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lupus, Moles, or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil, and all diseases that have been usually treated with Canstic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.
Protrusion Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.
Mechanicsburgh is one of the prettiest and healthiest towns in this or any other State. It is 15 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.
The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.
Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.
March 2, 1855.—6m.*

Drugs and Books.
DR. F. C. REAMER
Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Juliana Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c., &c., together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c., which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash.
Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

Bedford Hotel, And General Stage Office.
The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.
Boards taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.
Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.
All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.
JOHN HAFER.
March 16, 1855.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.
Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.
OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. Terms.—CASH.
Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.
The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.
Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.
Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.
WM. WEISEL, JOHN FOSTER.
Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH
Having permanently located in Pattonville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.
Pattonville, March 3, 1853—1y.

NOTICE!
The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.
GEO. BLYMIRE.
April 13, 1855.

W. B. CLARKE,
With
Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
British, French and American
DRY GOODS,
No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARNS, with the hope that, when they visit the City to purchase Goods, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.
W. B. CLARKE.
March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,
Wholesale Druggists,
AND DEALERS IN
PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-
Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,
Cumberland, Md.
Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.
June 9, 1854—1y.

Truth is Mighty!
Important news for the Invalids of Albany!
PULVERMACHE'S
HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS.
A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES.
Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, NERVOUS DISEASES.

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the most eminent men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the instant relief and permanent cure of that class of diseases called Nervous. One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochan, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. \$1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had gratis of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER. Painful and Swollen Joints, Palpitation of the Heart, Rheumatism, Neuralgia of the Face, Nervous Headache, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, General Debility, Female Diseases, Protrusion Uteri. It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds; for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary. The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug drops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost instantly relieved of its pain and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.
PROLAPSUS UTERI. More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symptoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefited, if not permanently cured.
ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are so situated, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARriage is often produced.
JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent, Broadway, New York.
Agent.—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.
June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGLE HOUSE.
THE subscriber having removed to the Mangle House, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drivers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.
His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.
Boards will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.
Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.
JAMES S. BECKWITH.
March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.
We wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the very best and purest articles. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pomades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of School & Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you shall be accommodated.
B. F. HARRY.
Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!
The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.
F. D. BEEGLE.
Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.
DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture Double and Single barrel Rifles and Double and Single Shot Guns of the best quality.
All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.
May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.
Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of \$75,000.
President, Hon. LUTHER RILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.
C. N. HICKOK, Agent.
SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.
October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,
West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.
VALENTINE STECKMAN, Proprietor.
April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.
The subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.
GEO. BLYMIRE.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!
NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.
Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!
An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obsolete Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blisters, Boils, Acne and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stomach Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injurious Use of Mercury, Impudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the great old medicine, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.
For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys; strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.
For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no humbug about it. The press, hotel-keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Call on the Agent and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly great old medicine has performed.
None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.; to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.
Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNHOLLER, Bloody Run; A. B. BUCK, Schellburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere.
Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

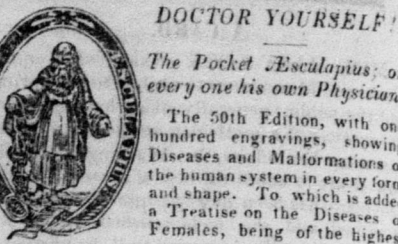
LIVER COMPLAINT, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.
Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Scissoring of the Head, Burred and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Lungs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Throat, Constant Imaginations of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.
CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY
DR. HOOFLAND'S
CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS.
Prepared by
DR. C. M. JACKSON,
No. 129 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equaled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skillful physicians had failed.
These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.
READ AND BE CONVINCED.
J. D. SPRING, Lacysville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughter much good."

S. B. LAWSON, Benford's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."
Dr. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: "I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YONCK, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoodland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.
Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by
Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.
Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's, in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.
Dec. 8, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.
Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ESCULAPUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ESCULAPUS. Let no one suffering from a hacking Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ESCULAPUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly wonderful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death. Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE CENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for one Dollar.
Address, (post paid) Dr. WM. YOUNG, No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.
June 1, 1855.—1y.

CIRCULAR.
The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAPEST Side at the very lowest possible prices.
Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.
June 16, 1854.

Cooking Stoves.
On hand and just receiving a lot of new patterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at BLYMIRE'S.
In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Metal, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article—also a variety of other articles useful for house-keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.
GEORGE BLYMIRE.
May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"
Do you want to leave your measure for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a large and splendid Stock of
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,
and other seasonable goods for MEN'S WEAR? Do you want to see a fine assortment of COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the right stripe, or FURNISHING ARTICLES that won't be beat? or
BOYS' CLOTHING
for your Sons? In short, if you want all or any of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "gentleman," call on
STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKag's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store), Cumberland, Md.

If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.
May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.
The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of J-erson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two runs of Stones, one pair first rate French Bars, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Saw Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1200 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day in measure, which is ready saw at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.
Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate), by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.
CASELTON AKE.
July 21, 1854.

John A. Blodgett, ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Will attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.
March 3, 1854.

PIGS.
The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.
WM. HARTLEY, Mount Dallas Farm.
Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's, in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.
Dec. 8, 1854.